

THE LIBERATOR.
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VOL. XVI.—NO. 45.
THE LIBERATOR.
DUTY OF ABOLITION VOTERS.
The Whig Convention the following resolutions were adopted:
Resolved, that the Whigs of Massachusetts regard slavery as a great moral, political and social evil, and therefore pledge themselves to present as firm a resistance to the institution of slavery as is consistent with the principles of the Constitution, and to support the measures for its abolition.



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OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL NANKIND.
BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1846.
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MR. B. C. PHILLIPS'S LETTER TO PEARSON.
In another column will be found the excellent reply of Mr. Phillips to the letter, in the Courier, of the 10th inst. It says all that could or should be said, and says it well. The merchants of New-England have reason to be proud of their champion. Whether the mass of them are to be found on the side of Mr. Phillips or of Mr. Pearson, such an example and such words cannot fail to do them good. We do not think another Boston merchant will be swift to bring this ignominy upon him soon. They will be compelled to assume a virtue, if they have it not. It is said that the sight of a hawk or a carion crow nailed to a barn door has a great effect in keeping such obscene fowl in order; and we should think that the example which has been made of this poor creature Pearson, and which he has made of himself, must have a wholesome effect upon all birds of his feather.

While on the subject of merchants and slavery, we are reminded of the testimony borne, in a similar case, a year or two since, by Joseph Ricketson, Esq., of New Bedford. A slave had been detected on board a New Bedford ship, and carried back to Norfolk, by the captain, who also sacrificed his cook, a free man of color, to rescue himself from harm. Mr. Ricketson, who was part owner, immediately published to the world his condemnation of the conduct of his captain, and declared that he had rather the ship and cargo should have been forfeited, than that this crime should have been committed. It seemed to us that this worthy act of a son of one of the earliest and truest of Abolitionists, deserves to be remembered at a time when the conduct of a merchant has been bringing disgrace upon the profession, and that both sides of the shield might be displayed.

VOTING.
We would recommend the communication of our correspondent W. L. B. to the attention of our readers, especially of those who feel free to vote under the present Constitution. We feel compelled, however, to express our dissent from the proposition contained in his last sentence. Even Disunion Abolitionists can vote for persons holding their own sentiments. The character of voting, we apprehend to be settled by the Constitution and the laws, and not by the private opinion of the person voting. It is not the expression of the private opinion of the voter, but the expression of the public opinion of the community. It is not the expression of the private opinion of the voter, but the expression of the public opinion of the community. It is not the expression of the private opinion of the voter, but the expression of the public opinion of the community.

THE DAILY CHRONOTYPE.
The Daily Chronotype, a newspaper published in this city by Mr. Eliza Wright, Jr., formerly one of the Secretaries of the American A. S. Society, and since somewhat notorious for his connection with New Organization and Third Party, in the number of the 20th of October, has an article on 'The Street Letter,' in reply to one in the National A. S. Standard. In this article the editor speaks of the article in the Standard, although it appeared as editorial, and Mr. Gay's name is in the imprint as editor, as if it were the production of 'Mr. Edmund Quincy.' What possible motive he could have for this most extraordinary misrepresentation we do not know, and are not curious to inquire. It is sufficient to say for the information of those who do not see the Standard, that the article in question was editorial, and written by the editor of the Standard and not by the temporary editor of the Liberator.

We wanted to see whether the Standard would think it worth its while to contradict this false attribution of its article to us, thinking one contradiction would be sufficient. But as it has not, it seems due to ourselves to make the necessary correction. We certainly regard it as a high compliment to have any of Mr. Gay's articles attributed to us, and especially those in which he dealt with the Chronotype; but, although Mr. Gay may well spare us, without recalculation, the credit of any of his productions, we cannot consent to have it given to us, from whatever motive, without a modest disclaimer.—q.

UPTON FAIR.
We had the great satisfaction of attending the Fair at Upton, last week, which has now become almost an annual festival. We went up on Tuesday, the 27th ult., and delivered an address on slavery that evening, in the Congregational meeting-house. The next day the Fair opened, and was held during the day and evening. The weather was very unfavorable, which interfered greatly, no doubt, with the attendance, and especially from the neighboring towns. Still, there was a goodly collection of people, especially in the evening.

In the evening, we addressed the people again, in the hall in which the Fair was held, and tried to open to them the doctrine of their responsibilities and duties in relation to slavery. We had the gratification of receiving the most marked attention to our remarks. After the address, the company spent the rest of the evening together, with much cheerfulness and festivity, till a late hour.

Great disappointment was felt at the absence of our friend James N. Buffum, who was expected with much interest. But the state of his health was such as to render it imprudent for him to make any exertion of his voice. His labors were in England, and the demands which there have been for him, since his return home, has made such a drain upon his strength, and especially on that of his lungs, that he is ordered to take a season of entire rest from public speaking. We trust that his valuable services will soon be restored to the cause.

In consequence of the weather on Wednesday, it was determined to hold the Fair over Thursday. We were obliged to return home that morning, so that we do not know the result of the effort. But whether less or more, we are sure that the indefatigable abolitionists of Upton found their reward in the zeal which prompted it.

LETTER FROM JAMES N. BUFFUM—INTERVIEW WITH THOMAS CLARKSON.
The news of the death of Thomas Clarkson has awakened in my mind feelings of no ordinary nature. It is but a few months since I visited him at his residence, Playford Hall, near Ipswich, stood in his presence, and listened to his words of wisdom, which seemed to come to me clothed in more than human authority. So long ago as when I was a child my mind was deeply impressed with a description of a slave ship by Clarkson, representing the cruel manner in which slaves were confined in their transportation into bondage. I had learned to regard him as one whom God in his goodness has sent for the especial purpose of breaking the fetters of the slave, and for that purpose had clothed him with more than ordinary power. It seemed to me that I was in the presence of one of the prophets of our day, and one not inferior to any who have gone before him. I had sent my letters of introduction the day before, with a note informing him of my intention of visiting his residence the following day, hoping that, his health permitting, I might have the great satisfaction of taking him by the hand, and expressing to him my gratitude for his great and successful labors in the cause of universal freedom. I did not expect to find him in health sufficient to hold a lengthened conversation; but I was most agreeably disappointed. I was met at the door by the servant, who told me that Mr. Clarkson had been expecting me all the morning, and was ready to see me. I was soon shown to his chamber, where I was received with a most cordial welcome. He said he was much pleased that I had come so far to see him—that he was always glad to meet any American abolitionist, as he regarded them as occupying the most trying position in the great struggle of humanity. He said I must take a chair by his side, as he had many questions to ask me. He had prepared a list of those which he wished me to answer. They chiefly related to the government of our country, and our slaveholding Union. He said, that if ever he found time and strength to write on any subject, it would be on the dissolution of question.

I was surprised to find him so familiar with the prominent questions which interest the friends of progress and freedom at this time, and especially the question of the Free Church of Scotland, and its alliance with the slaveholders of America. He felt grieved that any one should be so blinded by interest as to form such a compact with men guilty of such gross violations of the plainest precept of Christianity; and he trusted Dr. Chalmers would never give to the grave with such a stain resting upon his reputation as he had brought upon it, by his attempt to vindicate the Christian character of slaveholders.

He had much to say of George Thompson, as among the most sincere, eloquent and devoted friends of human freedom. I was much gratified to find that his affection, too, for our beloved Garrison was in no wise abated. He said that there was no man that he had a higher regard for than him. He said, 'he has been misrepresented and slandered; he has been called an infidel; but that is the fate of all who carry out practically the doctrines of the Savior;—he has been called odd—but that is because he is a man of genius, and does not follow the multitude.' I told him Mr. Garrison was expected to visit England soon, which delighted him much. He said he hoped he might meet him once more.

He was somewhat disappointed that Frederick Douglass was not with me. He said that he regarded him as a remarkable man, and hoped he would visit him soon. He spoke with great affection and interest of Mrs. Chapman and her labors, and the great satisfaction he had in corresponding with one so devoted to the great cause in which he had spent his life. He referred with interest to Judge Jay, and the pleasure he enjoyed from a visit he paid him some time since, while he was in that country. John G. Whittier was remembered with kindness, as among his friends in this country, in whose welfare he was interested.

It gave me great pleasure to be with him for the space of two hours, and to hear from a man who had devoted a long life to a cause in which I was interested. He expressed his great satisfaction that it had been his privilege to labor and toil for the redemption of his fellow-man. 'I am,' said he, 'now eighty-six years of age. Sixty-one years of my life have I devoted to the cause of Emancipation, and I can assure you that had I my life to live over again, it should be spent in the same way. I have worn myself out. I can be here but a short time; but it affords me great satisfaction now, in the evening of my days, to know that I have done something for the poor slave.'

His wife was present. She is a woman having the appearance of being somewhat younger than himself. She has a fine, benevolent expression, very agreeable in conversation, and seemed to sympathize with him in all things. As I rose to take my leave of him, he grasped my hand in both of his, and invoked the blessing of God upon me and the cause in which I was engaged. I shall never forget the last words of that venerable man. 'May God bless you, and make you strong in the holy cause in which you and your American friends are engaged; and may you live to see the time when not a tyrant shall inhabit your broad-spread country, or a slave tremble at his word.'

Such is but a faint outline of a short, but to me, deeply interesting visit to Thomas Clarkson. I thought, at the time, that this visit was enough to compensate me for my journey across the Atlantic. Others may boast of their visits to the Queen, and their kind reception with England's nobility; but I regard my visit to Clarkson higher than any attention, however marked, from that unselfish royalty which glitters only in a corrupt and perverted public sentiment, and as worth nothing compared with that nobility which is the nobility of a great and generous soul, laboring not for its own aggrandizement, but spending its best energies for the redemption of others.

Clarkson has gone to his rest, and it now remains to be seen whether the English people will do themselves the honor of erecting some suitable monument that shall express to the world their appreciation of his labors, and their high admiration of the man. I am not much in favor of such monuments, except as they mark the advance of the race, and tell to all coming generations that a step has been made in the great cause of Christian progress. Let this be as it may, it needs no monument to preserve the memory of one so good. His memory is safe in the hearts of all who hate fraud, and despise oppression; and generations of ransomed men and women shall remember with gratitude the name of Clarkson, when Napoleon and Wellington shall have been forgotten, or remembered only as evidence of a dark and corrupt public sentiment that could pile marble to the memory of such enemies of the human family, and such violators of the Christian injunction to 'love our enemies.' A thousand reflections come crowding upon me, but I must stop. My physician has just come in and says that I must quit writing if I want to get well. My friends will therefore attribute seeming want of intention to ill health, and especially my transatlantic friends, who are all remembered with affection, but I cannot write them. I am, with much respect, your co-worker in the cause of the Slave.

JAMES N. BUFFUM.
SLAVEHOLDERS' MINISTER.—Rev. Mr. Hutchinson stated at the Convention at Southampton on Saturday, that the Congregational Minister of Cornwall, viz., the Rev. Mr. Magill, was now a slaveholder; holding slaves in Georgia, we believe—and that he was in full fellowship with the Congregational Association! Is not this shameful? A robber of all the rights of his fellow-men, and a preacher of righteousness, and of the blessed Gospel of Jesus Christ!—*Hampshire Herald*

ESSEX COUNTY MEETING AT LYNN.
A quarterly meeting of the Essex Co. A. S. Society was held at Lyceum Hall, Lynn, commencing on Saturday, Oct. 17th, 1846, at 10 o'clock, A. M. In the absence of the President, Charles L. Remond, the meeting was called to order by David Merritt of Salem, one of the Vice-Presidents. Both Buffum was elected Secretary pro tem.

Loring Moody, Jr., B. Sanderson, J. N. Buffum, Elias J. Kenny and Samuel P. Boyce were appointed a Business Committee. The speech of George Thompson in Exeter Hall was read by the Secretary, succeeded by remarks from Loring Moody. Adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
Met according to adjournment. J. N. Buffum in the chair. Singing, Remarks by Loring Moody, Parker Pillsbury, J. B. Sanderson, Mr. Howard of Brookfield, and H. P. Trask, upon the state of the cause generally. An impromptu, written during this discussion by a friend from Ohio, was then read to the meeting, and voted to be added to the records of the meeting:

Say! has Freedom's spirit flown
From the land it calls its own?
From the land that gave it birth,
First to spread its wings o'er earth?
Is it dying?—Is it dead?
Have its vital powers fled?
That no answer comes at all
To the sound of Freedom's call?
What's the meaning of this spell
That has on the people fell?
Why is that free people's thrill,
That once fluttered, cold and chill?
Brothers! shall it ever be
Thus with Truth and Liberty—
Thus with Justice and with Right?
Must they struggle still with Might?
Must they dwell in darkness, while
Tyranny and Craft and Guile
Frolic like a giant strong?
Oh! arouse you—rouse to strife
Still again the inner life,
Wake our dying Freedom fires,
Ere the last faint ray expires.
Raise the shout and chime the bell,
Till their shouting echoes swell
O'er the strand and o'er the wave,
'Tyrant, loose thy fettered slave!

Less than mighty strength will fail—
Less than truth will ne'er prevail,
Less than efforts bold and strong,
Will not crush the power of Wrong.
Brothers! shall our blood be cold,
And the desert's deeds be bold?
Never—never—rouse you, then,
Now's the time—the slaves or men!
Adjourned to half-past six o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.
Met pursuant to adjournment. Singing. The following resolutions, presented by the Business Committee, were accepted, and discussed by Loring Moody, Parker Pillsbury, Lewis Ford, and H. P. Trask of Boston.

Resolved, That the recent developments of the character of the American Church, furnished by the proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, are additional proof of the truth of the charges which abolitionists have brought against it, of being the Bulwark of American Slavery.

Whereas, the Government of this nation, with malice aforethought, has conceived and undertaken the conquest of Mexico, for the purpose of giving strength and perpetuity to the accursed system of slavery, and is now prosecuting the war against that republic with savage barbarity, and annexing State after State in view of this object; and

Whereas, the people welcome with demonstrations of joy the intelligence of every successful attempt to murder and rob the Mexicans—Therefore, Resolved, that no gang of freebooters, whose depredations have outraged the laws of society, are guilty of a title of the crimes which stain the government and people of this nation; and that this government is a government of pirates and marauders, which ought immediately to be destroyed.
J. N. Buffum resigning the chair to E. J. Kenny, made some remarks upon the state of funds.
Adjourned to 10 o'clock, A. M.

SUNDAY MORNING SESSION.
Singing. The resolutions under consideration last evening were read and discussed by Lewis Ford, and Parker Pillsbury. A resolution and memorial to Congress were presented by G. W. Mellen of Boston, which were both rejected. Remarks upon the same by Wendell Phillips.
Adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
Commenced by singing. Remarks by John M. Spear upon the first resolution, followed by Lewis Ford on the same subject. Mr. Rogers of Chelsea spoke of the religion of the present day in comparison with that of former times—further remarks by Wendell Phillips, J. N. Buffum and Parker Pillsbury.
Adjourned to 6-12 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.
Met pursuant to adjournment. Meeting opened by singing. Discussion continued by Loring Moody, Parker Pillsbury and Wendell Phillips, on the Constitution and Government of the United States in connection with the Mexican War. The following resolution was then offered to the meeting and passed by an unanimous vote:

Resolved, That we deeply lament the death of that untiring friend of humanity, Nathaniel Peabody Rogers, who has labored unceasingly for the last two years, not only for the abolition of chattel slavery, but for the elevation of all mankind, morally and physically, and that we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family and friends in their affliction.
Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Liberator for publication.
Adjourned, sine die.

RUTH BUFFUM, Sec.
NARRATIVE OF A DISTINGUISHED FUGITIVE.
AMSTERDAM, CANADA, Sept. 2d.
Some time since, a young man extremely dejected and worn out in appearance, called at our house to solicit aid, and information relative to employment, and the means for obtaining a livelihood in Canada. He was almost white, nor should we have recognized his African descent but for the slight curl we observed in his hair. He was agreeable in person, and we found him unusually intelligent. We assisted him to some articles of clothing, advising him at the same time to seek employment where he might obtain board and attend school. He stated that his skull had been fractured by a wound he had received in bondage, and so seriously injured as probably to unfit him for close application, and he was on the whole quite distrustful of his own abilities to learn. We questioned him as to the manner and how the wound had been inflicted. He stated that he had been in the hands of several employers, engaged as a coachman, that he was owned by James K. Polk, who inflicted the blow on his head. He was then seventeen years of age; was building fire in the room where his master was sitting; was carrying some wood, when it fell accidentally upon the ashes with such violence as to throw them upon his newly blacked boot, which so enraged him that he flew into a passion and seized the poker, with which he gave him such a blow as to render him for a time senseless. The wound was so serious that a physician was called to repair the injury, which he endeavored to do by supplying the fracture with some substance he knew not what, but he thought it was a piece of silver. In another fit of passion he threw his sword at him, leaving an angular shaped wound just below the knee, which we examined, of three inches in length. And to aggravate the injury, this same James K. Polk, now President of the United States, his mother tells him is his true and veritable father. Some time after, he was sold to another master, with whom he remained until the period of his escape from bondage. He is now 21 years of age. There is a truthfulness and simplicity about his language and appearance which carries irresistible conviction, amounting in our minds to a moral certainty of the truth of his story.

SARAH A. RICE, among the fugitives.
ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE THIRTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.
The undersigned, in announcing their intention to hold the 13th National A. S. Bazaar in Faneuil Hall, at the close of the year, feel that they may confidently ask the co-operation of all who love right, liberty and humanity.

If past labor, when almost unaided, has been so successful as recent events prove it to have been, in awakening the conscience, informing the minds, and moving the hearts of the people, what may not be hoped from the union of many in the fulfillment of the same great duty? The funds raised will be expended as heretofore, in sustaining anti-slavery agents and periodicals, and the effect must necessarily be so to act upon the public heart and conscience that the individual, the State, and the nation may be ready in every coming emergency, to abjure all participation in the sin of slavery.

Ladies intending to take tables are requested to give early notice, that the arrangements of the Hall may be seasonably planned. Donations of money and articles will be gladly received by all the members of the Committee. Information having been already received of the diligence and devotedness of friends in Europe, in the preparation of rare and beautiful articles for the occasion, it only remains for the Committee to hope that their own countrymen and countrywomen will not justify the reproach we bear as a people by being found less high-minded, less just and less humane than their foreign coadjutors. The cry of a single slave can now arouse our whole State. It is to find a voice for those who are perishing unheard, the suffering and forgotten millions, for whom there can be no escape but through what of devotedness and fidelity to right may be kindled in the land, that this effort is made. We trust we do not ask for aid in vain.

TERRIBLE STORM.
Fifty Lives Lost—Key West in Ruins—Light House Gone.
The New Orleans Picayune of the 23d inst., says it is indebted to Lieut. Pease, just from Key West, for the details of a terrible gale in the Gulf, of a fury which is unexampled. To begin at Key West. It commenced blowing from the north-east on the 11th, and the tide rose rapidly. The storm increased in violence, and at midnight it was a perfect hurricane. The next day it blew a moderate gale. But the hurricane had swept away every dwelling-house, save six, in Key West. They were totally destroyed. The Custom House and the Marine Hospital were both wrecked. It is supposed that of Government property destroyed the amount is \$300,000. The loss of life is very great. A great many persons were killed and drowned by falling buildings. The light-house and dwelling-house attached, were destroyed, and 14 souls perished in these buildings. The Sand Key light-house is gone, and the buildings and people in them.
The U. S. brig Perry ran ashore, but it is thought she may be saved. Com. Sloat was on board her; all the hands were drowned.
A long list of disasters to vessels in port is given, and it is added that about twenty vessels are ashore on the reef—among them the bark Iris, from New Orleans to New York. Their cargoes are mostly lost. The current ran six miles an hour through Key West. As far as ascertained, fifty persons had lost their lives. Stones could not withstand the gale, so violent were the elements. The scene was awful in the extreme.
Fourteen persons were either killed or drowned at Sand Key Light House, and a soul escaped to tell the tale. The only vestige of the Light House to be seen, is a portion of the iron posts of the lantern, and some pieces of soap stone which have washed one hundred yards from the spot where they fell.
Sand Key, six persons were killed or drowned—most likely the former, as the general impression is they flew to the stone Light House for refuge, the Key being very low. Poor old Capt. Appleby—I knew him very well; he has told me the first hurricane would sweep all to destruction, and alas! his prediction is verified.
At Key West the tide was five feet high, and running six miles an hour through the centre of the town. The citizens fled to the back part of the town, which is rather higher than the rest, into the bushes—laid down and held on, expecting every moment the waves would reach them. Parents were separated from their children, husbands from their wives, and all was confusion, terror and dismay. The island trembled to its very centre. A few hours more and a white sand beach would have covered the now desolate remains of Key West. The occupants of the Marine Hospital were expecting every moment to go to eternity. A large stone building, surrounded by five feet of water running by six miles an hour, cutting the sand and stone around all alike going to destruction. Thirty feet of the stone washed away from one corner, fifteen from the other, and the roof blown off. All the wharves are washed away or injured—no warehouse escaped the fury of the storm—wood and stone around all alike going to destruction. There are not more than 6 out of 600 houses but are unroofed or blown down.
The public buildings at the Fort, as well as the wharves are all gone, and the Fort is itself a mass of ruins. It is estimated that the Government alone will lose at least \$200,000 by the hurricane.
The streets and roads are impassable, being filled up with lumber and the ruins of the fallen houses.

ENGLISH POSTAGE.
A mercantile house here has favored us with the following extracts from a circular received by the last packet, giving the rates of English postage, &c.
Inland Letters.—From and to any place in the United Kingdom, on any letter not exceeding 1-2 oz. 1d; above 1-2 oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. 3d; and 2d for each oz. or fraction of an oz. above.
To and from the United States and Canada. By Mail Packets.—On letters not exceeding 1-2 oz. 1d; above 1-2 oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. 2s; and 2s for every oz. or part of an oz. above.
To and from Canada.—On letters to and from Canada, the postage is computed as above, but at 1s 2d instead of 1s.
By Merchant Ships.—On letters by merchant ships, the postage is computed as above, but at 8d instead of 1s.
On newspapers, in all vessels, 2d each.
Pamphlets and all printed documents other than newspapers, are charged the same as letters, but these are seldom taken from the post office.
The foreign rate is the same to or from any part of the United Kingdom.
Merchant ships are allowed to put up bags at their port of departure, for the receipt of letters and parcels, without the intervention of the post office.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.
A convention of the friends of Freedom, in Barnstable County, will be held at the Methodist meeting-house in South Harwich, on Wednesday the 15th of Nov. the following day. All persons, without distinction of sex or party, are cordially invited to attend.
The slave-power of this nation is now ravaging the plains, and seeking the towns and cities of our sister Republic for the purpose of extending its infernal reign over that region. Let all those who loathe rapine and abhor blood come to this meeting, and give their voice against it.
Parker Pillsbury, Loring Moody, and other devoted friends of the cause from abroad will be present.
LORING MOODY,
General Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society.

BRISTOL COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.
The next meeting of the abolitionists of Bristol County will be held at New Bedford, on Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 14th and 15th, at which it is proposed to re-organise the old, or form a new Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society.
William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, Charles Lenox Remond, William A. White, Edmund Quincy, and other devoted friends of the cause are expected to be present. As subjects of transcendent importance to the whole people will be discussed, all are earnestly invited to attend.
Per. order, LORING MOODY,
Gen. Agt. Mass. A. S. Society.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.
Parker Pillsbury will lecture on Slavery in Worcester, on Sunday, November 8th, at New Bedford, Saturday, "11."
Harwich, Wed. and Thurs., "14 & 15."
One of the objects of these visits is, to obtain subscribers for the Liberator. All who wish to see a pioneer sheet in the cause of freedom sustained, will be glad to give him every assistance in their power.
L. MOODY,
General Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

RHODE-ISLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.
The eleventh annual meeting of the Rhode-Island Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the city of Providence, commencing on Wednesday, November 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will probably continue in session two or three other days. Interested speakers are expected from abroad. We cordially invite the people of all sects, parties and professions to meet with us, and help do something for the overthrow of slavery. When a man can be kidnapped in the public streets of the largest city in New England and forced into slavery, it is high time that we all unite in serious and earnest advocacy of the rights of man. We do not ask that every one should agree with us in all the measures we may pursue, but we do ask that every one should show a bold and determined opposition to slavery.
In behalf of the Rhode-Island Anti-Slavery Society.
JOHN BROWN, President.
ANANIAS FAIRBANKS, Secretary.
Providence, Oct. 17th, 1846.

PEACE CONVENTION.
A Convention of the friends of Peace will be held in Mechanics Hall in the city of Providence, on Thursday, Nov. 12th at 10 o'clock, A. M. Annual Convention, J. P. Blanchard, Adm. Ballou, M. G. Thomas, J. D. Peck, and other gentlemen from abroad, are expected to be present. The following Question, referred from the Annual meeting of the R. I. Peace Society, will be before the Convention: 'What are the present obstacles to the progress of Peace principle in this country.'
Prov., Oct. 20.

TWO CHILDREN OF COLOR TO BE GIVEN AWAY.
A boy seven years of age and a girl of four. Homes in any country to be preferred. Good references required. Enquire at 322 Washington street, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, between the hours of 12 o'clock, A. M., and 2 P. M. A line dropped in the box at the above place, post paid, directed to N. S. R., will have immediate attention.

ANTI-SLAVERY LEAGUE.
Tickets of Membership.
May be obtained at 25 Cornhill, price 25c. Friends from the country wishing tickets, to constitute themselves and any other friends members of the League may obtain them by remitting the money and names with the residence of each, to the subscriber, when the Tickets, properly filled up, will be forwarded to them by mail.
ROBT F. WALLCUT, 25 Cornhill.
N. B. The Anti-Slavery League is an Association formed in London, of which George Thompson, Esq. is President, and which is intended to include all, in all parts of the world, who are in sympathy with the League, which is thus expressed on the Ticket:
'Slaveryholding, under all conceivable circumstances, is a heinous sin, and ought to be immediately abandoned.'

VOICES OF THE TRUE HEARTED.
Just received and for sale at 21 Cornhill, up stairs.
NUMBERS, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen of our interesting work. Price 25c. for the four numbers.

DENTAL SURGERY.
THE subscriber would invite particular attention to this advertisement, which he thinks may claim a place among the late improvements in Dentistry. He engages to make and to repair all kinds of Dental Work, from the insertion of one Tooth to that of a whole Upper and Lower Set, shall be to one half the amount charged by others, and steeper, be only the cost of construction. He agrees, further, that after sufficient time has elapsed to test the work, should the same prove to be inferior to any done in this city, or not to be satisfactory to the patient, the money paid will be returned. The subscriber would state that he has permission to refer to Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, for whom all kinds of Dental Operations have been performed, and may remark that he has had several years experience in the business, having been employed in the Dental Establishment of Dr. N. C. Keep, and having made all the Dental Plate Work of that Dr. Dr. K. H. Hitchcock, (excepting that made and secured under the name of the entire duration and making of two specimens of Dental Plate Work exhibited at the Merchants' Exchange, (and subsequently sent to the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey), and one exhibited at the late Exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Association at Quincy Hall, which received a premium.
J. GUNN, SEBASTIAN DENTIST,
115 CORBT (CORNER OF SUBWAY) STREET.

THE LIBERATOR.

ON THE DEATH OF A CHILD.

A child's death was never more sweetly
Than in these lines by R. B. Sheridan—
In some rude spot, where vulgar herbage
If chance a violet rear its purple head,
The careful gard'ner moves it ere it blows,
To thrive and flourish in a nobler bed.
Such was thy fate, dear child,
Thy opening such !
Pre-eminence in early bloom was shown,
For earth too good, perhaps,
And loved too much—
Heaven saw and early marked thee for its

DEAR SIR:—
I am favored with your letter of the 10th, and have read it with some surprise. You say that the matter I have referred to was 'concluded after lengthened debates.' I am not aware that it was debated. I know it was decided; and I only knew that from reading the proceedings in Conciliation Hall of last Monday, and the correspondence I saw in some of the papers between you and some gentlemen of the Young Men's Association.

I have been a member of the Association, I believe since its formation. I fondly hoped it would ever be the nurse of freedom and the freest discussion, and I now see with deep regret, that it has attempted to crush opponents who have not, as I can judge, exceeded the limits of fair controversy, or broken through any of the rules of the Association. I have

In entering Maryland, the day's journey was rendered memorable to me, but it was a very natural occurrence. At the last stopping place before arriving at the town, I saw a sight which filled me with new and strange emotion—I saw a being which I am among thousands of our English people have never seen before. He was tall and slender, erect, with active limbs, and shapely of fair proportions. He was made in God's own image, but ~~was a slave!~~ Poorly, scarcely decently clad, he carried a load of peaches to the station, while little negro boys sold in baskets to the passers. I stood beside it directing the sale, between white men staring at us with a stupid gaze. He had the appearance of a freed slave, but he had the symptoms or effects of the merely animal. He had no intelligence. His complexion was very black, black as the cloud hanging over the land of his captivity, black as the sin of its accursed law.—*Frederick Douglass, Traveller.*

able resort in Paris is a cannon loaded and primed and so placed that the focus of a burning-glass is upon the powder precisely at 12 o'clock; of course every pleasant day the hour of noon is indicated by the firing of the cannon. On every such day a crowd gathers round it to watch the progress of the sunspot, and the manner in which the motion of the earth on its axis is made to fire off artillery.

COME AND SEE!
NEW and Second hand Clothing Store, No. 1 Union-st., where you can get all kinds of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, or Hats, Watches, Jewelry, Cash advanced on all kinds of goods. Old Cloth taken in exchange for new.
JOHN WRIGHT
 Oct. 2, 1846.

C. Fuller, *Skaneateles*;—Thomas McClellan, *Terling*;—John H. Parker, *Perry*.
 PENNSYLVANIA.—M. Preston, *West Greer*;—
 James Fulton, Jr., *McWilliamsstown*;—Thomas Han-
 bledon, *Russellville*;—B. Kent, *Andrew's Bridge*;—
 John Cox, *Homorton*;—James M. Kim, *Philadel-*
phia;—JOSEPH FULTON, *Penningtonville*.
 OHIO.—Lot Holmes, *Columbiana*.